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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq;*

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Nihil est profecto stultius, neque stolidius,
Neque mendaciloquius, neque argutum magis
Neque confidentiloquius, neque perjurius.
Plaut. in Trinummo.

To JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq;*

SIR,

I Have lately seen a Pamphlet entitled, *Manchester Politics*, in a Dialogue between Mr. *True-Blew*, or Mr. *True-Tory*, and Mr. *Whiglove*.

In this Dialogue the Principles of our present Tories are so justly delineated, that I cannot think it unworthy of the excellent Design of your Paper to assist in the Publication by the following Extract from it.

I am, Sir,
Your sincere Well-wisher,

Manchester, Sept. 24. 1748.

An ENGLISHMAN.

MR. *W.* Your humble Servant. Sir, Pray where do you come from?

Mr. *T.* MANCHESTER.

Mr. *W.* What are you?

Mr. *T.* A TORY.

Mr. *W.* You may speak out; I assure you, I shall not report it to your Prejudice.

Mr. *T.* I am a *Manchester* Tory.

Mr. *W.* Pray speak out, be free.

Mr. *T.* Sir, all I can say, is, I am a Tory, and a *Manchester* Tory; and if that won't satisfy you, I know not what to say to you.

Mr. *W.* Well, Sir, since you do not chuse to give an Account what you are, or are not able, be pleas'd to answer me a few Questions.

Mr. *T.* Yes Sir, as well as I can.

Mr. *W.* Pray, where was you educated?

Mr. *T.* Sir, I went to St. *C—r—n*'s School in *Manchester*, afterwards to the honestest College in——

Mr. *W.* Very well, what might you learn there pray?

Mr. *T.* I learned to cry Down with the Rump manfully; to drink Church and King as oft as I dined; to hate all Whigs and Presbyterians cordially; and to believe all Clergy, but Whig Parsons, God's Vicars upon Earth.

Mr. *W.* You speak well, but pray, Sir, what do you mean by down with the Rump?

Mr. *T.* When I explain my Meaning to a Church of *England* Whig, I say, I mean no more than Down with the Presbyterians; to a Presbyterian, I say I mean only Down with the Republicans.

Mr. *W.* But what is your real Meaning?

Mr. *T.* Sir, it is not safe to tell what I really mean 'till Times change.

Mr. *W.* I assure you, Sir, you may safely tell me; I will not betray you.

Mr. *T.* Sir, I must own then, I mean Down with the Government.

Mr. *W.* I am glad to hear you so free: I desire to know what you mean by Church and King.

Mr. *T.* I mean a certain King that shall be nameless, and that the Clergy may both govern him and all *England*.

Mr. *W.* And why do you drink it as oft as you dine?

Mr. *T.* Because should a Whig be in Company he would shew himself, for he would either refuse the Health, or sneakingly drink King and Church, and that would put me and my Friends on our Guard.

Mr. *W.* And pray, Sir, how do you explain this to a Whig?

Mr. *T.* I tell him, by Church, I mean the Church of *England*, and as for the King, there can be but one.

Mr. *W.* Well turned; and now tell me why you hate the Whigs and Presbyterians so cordially.

Mr. *T.* Because I believe if they had Power, they would pull down the Church of *England*, and murder every honest Tory in the Kingdom.

Mr. *W.* What Reason have you to believe so?

Mr. *T.* Sir, in *Manchester* they would have taken Part of the Old Church to have made a Presbyterian Meeting, and would you believe it, Sir, a certain Dignitary in the Church joined them in it.

Mr. *W.* Surely, Sir, you must mistake.

Mr. *T.* Sir, 'tis impossible; I dare appeal to any Man in *Manchester* for the Truth of it, except the Whigs and Presbyterians themselves; besides I saw the Brick Wall built up myself, but the Dogs were obliged to pull it down again.

Mr. *W.* Why do you think they would murder you all?

Mr. *T.* Why, Sir, do you dispute it; did they not prosecute one of our Constables and another Tradesman, nay even one of our Clergy too, for treasonable Practices: If this be not Proof, I never knew what Proof was; besides they have pillory'd one Man for nothing but cursing the Elector of *H——r*; sure these Things are not to be borne in a Christian Country, nor we can't bear them. I must own they do not meddle with us when we let them alone, but what then, they prevent us from doing what we would do.

Mr. *W.* Pray what would you do?

Mr. *T.* Hang them every Soul, like a Pack of Heretic, King-killing, rebellious Scoundrels as they are, and give their Estates to the poor abused Clergy.

Mr. *W.* You seem to be in a Passion, pray compose yourself.

Mr. *T.* I can scarcely do it, my Blood rises so at the Villains.

Mr. *W.* I desire to know why you believe all Clergy, but Whig Clergy, God's Vicars on Earth.

Mr. *T.* Believe, Sir, why I believe the Clergy, Sir, and I have heard Numbers of *our Clergy* say so in the Pulpit; in the Pulpit, Sir, where they always speak Truth; and, Sir, the Whig Clergy themselves do not pretend to be possessed of any such Right; now, Sir, does it not follow that our Clergy have a Right the Whigs have not; whoever will not allow this as a full Proof is an Atheist, a Deist, or a Presbyterian, which is no Christian I am sure.

Mr. *W.* How, Sir, no Christian?

Mr. *T.* No, Sir, no Presbyterian can be a Christian; for, Sir, their Clergy have no Episcopal Ordination, and consequently have no legal Right to baptize, and if not legally baptized, they cannot be Christians.

Mr. *W.* Excellently said, you have made the Case quite plain; but pray, Sir, is this the Opinion of your Friends.

Mr. *T.* Yes, Sir, it is both of the Clergy and Laity, nay, I have heard much the same Thing said in a Pulpit.

Mr. *W.* Well, but the Whig Clergy are episcopally ordained.

Mr. *T.* Very true, but then, when they turn Whigs they forsake the Church, and those who forsake the Church are Hereticks, and Hereticks forfeit all Right to administer Sacraments, and even *all Right to the Privileges of Christian Communion*, as Dr. *Deacon* learnedly says in his *Catechism*.

Mr. *W.* Methinks you should first prove they forsake the Church, before you condemn them as Heretics.

Mr. *T.* There is no Occasion, as the said *Doctor* in Page 408 of his said *Catechism* says; for by his third Proof, viz. *Notoriety of the Fact, they stand liable to Excommunication, Ipso Facto, without any farther Process, or formal Denunciation.* He also says further, *They stood excommunicated, Ipso Facto.*

Mr. *W.* Well, what do you argue from this?

Mr. *T.* Sir, I say the Whigs forsake the Church; this is notoriously known to all true Churchmen; therefore they are, *Ipso Facto*, liable to Excommunication; and as they are liable to Excommunication they are, *Ipso Facto*, excommunicated, and have forfeited all Right to the Privileges of the Christian Communion; consequently no Whig is, or can be, a true Bishop, Priest, or even a Christian.

Mr. *W.* But pray, Sir, have not some of your own Clergy been ordained by Whig Bishops? how are they legally ordained; as you say those Bishops are, *Ipso Facto*, excommunicated?

Mr. *T.* Why really, Sir, I am concerned to see you raise such trifling Objections. The *Doctor* says in his *Catechism*, Page 431, "The Case of here-
"tical, schismatical, episcopal Ordinations, is a
"Point of Discipline which the Church has Power
"to relax, or extend discretionally, as she judges
"most expedient and beneficial to her Service; so
"that she may either reverse, and disanul the Or-
"dination of episcopal Heretics and Schismatics, for
"Discipline's Sake, and to shew her Resentment of
"their Errors, or allow them to stand good, and
"confirm them for her own Sake, to prevent great-
"er Scandals, and to encourage the Unity of the
"Catholic Faith." Thus you see our Clergy can either allow the Ordination to be good, or no, as is *for the Church's Service*; so if he that is ordained by a Whig Bishop be a Tory, his Ordination is good, but if a Whig, it is invalid per se.

Mr. *W.* What then is your Opinion of those baptized by Whig Parsons?

Mr. *T.* I beg, Sir, you would not trouble me with such trifling Questions. Sir, the *Doctor* gives the self-same Argument in Cases of heretical, episcopal Baptism, as I gave in my last Quotation, the Word Baptism being transposed for Ordination. See *Catechism*, Page 226.

Mr. *W.* Really, Sir, I perceive you have the Whigs at a very great Advantage.

Mr. *T.* Yes, Sir, the Clergy have the spiritual Power in their own Hands: They can either christian or unchristian, save or damn them, just as they please; and we would soon shew them as much, but that the Rascals have the Temporal Power in their Hands, which prevents us treating them as they deserve, *&c.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, Sept. 6.

THE King is entirely cured of his Ague, and has at preſent no diſorder, but the Swelling of his Legs, which diminiſhes daily. Their Royal Highneſſes are now in this city. M. Kyronius, formerly Burgomaſter of Upſal, who was arreſted at Copenhagen at the Requeſt of our Court, arrived here Yeſterday, and was ſhut up in the Priſon of Carſtenhoff. He is accuſed of carrying on ſome dangerous Intrigues during the laſt dyet. There will ſoon be a Change in the Miniſters of our Court at Berlin and Peterſburgh, and one of thoſe Courts, or perhaps both, will recall the Miniſters they have now here. W. E.

Rome, Sept. 7. A ſlight Difference has ariſen betwixt the Holy See and the Cardinal Infant of Spain, on Account of the Nomination to the Dignity of Arch-deacon of the Church of Toledo, which both Parties pretend a Right to. The Directors of the French Poſt have given public Notice, that the Commerce with England being re-eſtabliſhed, they will for the future receive all letters that are directed into that Kingdom. This we look upon here as a new and undoubted Proof that a General Peace is near at Hand. ib.

Dreſden, Sept. 18. There is Advice from Vienna, that the Empreſs Queen has charged her Miniſters of the Council of Finances to examine the Eſtimates, that have been remitted to them, of the Damages done by the Auſtrian Troops upon the Territories of Saxony; and afterwards to draw up a Plan of the Means that will be proper to employ to ſatisfy the Demands of our Court on that Account, and report the whole to her Majeſty, that ſhe may ſend hither a Miniſter to terminate that Affair entirely. The Prince and Princeſs Royal, who have ſpent ſome Time at the Caſtle of Pilmitz, are returned from thence to the Palace in this City. ib.

Berlin, Sept 21. There is hardly any thing that raiſes the Character of the King our Sovereign higher, than the quick Attention that is paid, even to his ſlighteſt Motions, by all his Neighbours. The Review of his Troops, and the viſiting the Fortreſſes of his Kingdom, are a Kind of annual Exerciſes, with which his Majeſty ſeldom diſpenſes; but, notwithſtanding this, his Troops are no ſooner in Motion for theſe Reviews, than the neighbouring Powers are upon the Watch; the Politicians at Hamburgh take the Alarm, and the Expectation of all Europe is raiſed to ſee where the Thunder will fall, while his Majeſty, with great Tranquility, performs what he originally deſigned, after which his Troops return again to their Quarters. A Prince muſt be truly formidable before his ſlighteſt Actions come to be thus watched, and every Step he takes magnified into the Ground-work of a Multitude of Reflections, which ariſe entirely from the Apprehenſions of thoſe who make them, and are very often ſingular and entertaining, though at the ſame time they are, as indeed they muſt be, altogether groundleſs and beſide the Purpoſe.

Another Circumſtance that does no leſs Honour to his Majeſty's Adminiſtration, is the vaſt Number of foreign Families that ſettle every Day in Pruſſia, Pomerania, the Dutchy of Magdebourg, or ſome other Part of his Majeſty's Dominions, drawn hither by the great Encouragement he gives, and by that Punctuality with which he performs whatever is ſtipulated in this Reſpect with his Miniſters. It is abſolutely inconceivable, but to thoſe who have ſeen it, how many different Manufactures have been ſet up in his Territories, ſince the Commencement of his auſpicious Reign, and the extraordinary Turn this has given to the promoting Induſtry in every Shape poſſible. It is very certain, that nothing employs his Majeſty's Thoughts at preſent ſo much, as the carrying to the higheſt Perfection theſe Meaſures which have been ſo happily begun, for encouraging the Trade and extending the Commerce of his Subjects; for his Majeſty rightly foreſaw, that till Manufactures were ſet up and eſtabliſhed, it would be to no Purpoſe to think of improving Navigation, or to attempt the Increaſe of Shipping, which, as ſoon as theſe are in a flouriſhing Condition, will follow of Courſe; and as this is reaſonable to believe, ſo in the Space of a few Years the Truth of it will be demonſtrated by Experience, and that to the Satisfaction of the moſt incredulous.

There is one Circumſtance more that ought not to be buried in Oblivion, which is, the little Stir or Buſtle that has been here ſince the Congreſs was opened at Aix la Chapelle, to which his Majeſty has not ſent any Body with a public Character, or diſpatched any new Miniſter to any of the Courts that are principally engaged in the Negotiations there; yet, upon ſigning the Preliminaries, it appeared, that his Concerns were not neglected, and there is not the leaſt Doubt that the like Care will be taken of them in the Definitive Treaty, which by this Time muſt be drawn pretty near a Concluſion. Thus, the world ſees what great and happy Effects ariſe from the early Eſtabliſhment of a Character for Wiſdom, Firmneſs, and Fortitude, and what ſubſtantial Advantages a Monarch may draw from a Reputation founded not on the Praiſes of mercenary Flatterers, but on his perſonal Qualities, great Atchievements, and known Moderation, by which he has equally raiſed the Admiration of his Subjects, ſecured the Friendſhip of his Allies, and attracted the Reſpect and Veneration even of his Enemies. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, Sept. 26. It has been ſaid, that the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the High Allies had engaged at the Beginning of the Congreſs, to act perfectly in Concert, and to conceal nothing from each other. Such were unqueſtionably the Orders and Inſtructions which they had from their reſpective Courts, and ſuch as ought to be given by a Friend or an Ally, who had no Intention of forfeiting that Title. The ſecret Hiſtory of the Conclave nevertheleſs intimates, that certain of the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the Allied Powers have not acted upon this Footing with the Imperial Miniſter, but have been reſerved towards him in reſpect to all the Articles of Importance, and have, on the contrary, laid themſelves open to the Artifices of the Count de St. Severin; inſomuch that his Britannick Majeſty, perceiving that the Complaints which the Count de Caunitz made upon this Subject were but too juſtly grounded, thought proper to ſend Sir Thomas Robinſon as his Second Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs, who his Majeſty knew could not fail of being agreeable to the Court of Vienna. People here talk variouſly upon the Article of Peace. Some ſay that France and the Maritime Powers have actually agreed upon the Plan of the Definitive Treaty, which was drawn up by their Miniſters aſſembled at this Place. Others, on the contrary, who are well informed of what paſſes, aſſert, that there are yet great Difficulties to remove in reſpect to Evacuations, &c. And we have a third Sort of People, who do not want Underſtanding, and theſe undertake to reconcile the Aſſertions of the two former, by inſinuating that the Miniſters of the Maritime Powers and France will ſign, or perhaps actually have ſigned, the Part of the Definitive Treaty which relates immediately to themſelves, without conſulting their Allies, and that peradventure they may likewiſe adjuſt and ſettle the Articles with regard to the Intereſt of the other Powers, and may preſent them to the Miniſters of thoſe Powers to ſign, as they did in the Caſe of the Preliminaries, but without giving them the Liberty of making any Alteration therein. ib.

Zell, Sept. 9. The King of Great Britain, our Sovereign, arrived here the Day before Yeſterday, at half an Hour after Nine in the Morning, in perfect Health. His Majeſty immediately went to the Place, where he found all the Nobility of this Dutchy aſſembled to receive him; and after viewing every thing curious among us, his Majeſty dined in public, and in the Evening all the Houſes in the Town were illuminated. At Day-break Yeſterday Morning his Majeſty ſet out for Gorde, whither he is followed by his Miniſters. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Naples, Sept. 3, N. S. On the 30th paſt, a large Number of Genoeſe Veſſels, which, during the late War, had traded in this Port with French Colours, and were exempted from being viſited, on Notice that the King had taken that Privilege from them, ſailed immediately from hence to avoid the counterband Goods, they had on board, being confiſcated. On the firſt Inſtant, a Deputation from the Publick went to Court, and preſented to his Majeſty a Cedula for 650,000 Ducats, and to the Queen one of 50,000, as a free Gift from this Kingdom, on the Birth of the Prince of Calabria.

Rome, Sept. 7, N. S. The French Poſt-Maſter, in this City, has notified to the Publick, that the Engliſh and French Letters will be diſtributed and received for the future as uſual before the War.

Florence, Sept. 20. From Lombardy we hear, that the Auſtrian Regiments daily file off on their Return to Germany. General Pallavicini has taken a Journey from Parma to Vienna, whence he is ſpeedily expected back to Italy.

Hague, Sept. 27, N. S. The States of Holland are daily deliberating about the Affairs of their Finances, and they have at preſent under their Conſideration the Scheme of a Lottery, upon the ſame Plan as the two former, but in which the Number of Tickets is not to be determined, in Hopes of raiſing thereby a more conſiderable Sum, by leaving it open to as many Adventurers as pleaſe. M. de Catwick, one of their High Mightineſſes Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs, and M. Pauw, a Member of the High Court of Juſtice, are gone to Haerlem, with a Commiſſion from the Prince of Orange, to change the Regency of that Town. M. de la Calmette, who was ſome Time ago appointed their High Mightineſſes Reſident with the Cantons, ſet out Yeſterday for Switzerland.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 5. General Count de Bernes, Miniſter here from her Imperial Majeſty of the Romans, has received lately ſome Diſpatches from Vienna, of ſuch Importance, that he went immediately to the High Chancellor Count Beſtucheff, with whom he had a very long Conference, which is thought to have related to the Stay of our Auxiliary Troops in Bohemia and Moravia. Orders have been iſſued by the Board of Admiralty, for building next Spring and Summer, nine new Men of War of the Line, in ſeveral Ports of the Empire. It is impoſſible to diſcern what the Sentiments of our Miniſters are, with reſpect to the Count de la Salle's Eſcape, upon the firſt News of which a great Council was held, and as ſoon as it aroſe an Expreſs was diſpatched to Warſaw. The Report we had ſome Time ago, as if her Majeſty would extend her Clemency to the Duke de Biron, ſtill farther than ſhe had already done, is revived of late, and gains daily more and more Credit, ſo that many People imagine he will be very ſpeedily ſet at Liberty, reſtored to his former Employments, and perhaps to the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of Courland. W. E.

Stockholm, Sept. 17. His Majeſty is ſo much recovered that he aſſiſts regularly at the Meeting of the Senate. Two Couriers have arrived lately from Peterſburgh, with Diſpatches from his Imperial Highneſs to the Prince Succeſſor, but nothing of their Contents has tranſpired, only we gather from the frequent Conſultations held in his Royal Highneſs's Preſence, that they muſt be of the laſt Importance. The Merchants here are exceedingly diſturbed at the News of a very rich Ship of theirs being taken in the Mediterranean by the Algerines, notwithſtanding our being at Peace with them; and it is thought that ſome new Meaſures will be taken to prevent Accidents of that Kind for the future. M. Wolfenſtierna, who is recalled from Peterſburgh, is to go to the Court of Berlin. ib.

Warſaw, Sept. 18. It is currently reported here, by ſome who pretend to have extraordinary Intelligence, that a Propoſition having been made to the Grand Signior in the Month of April laſt, on the Part of three Chriſtian Powers, to engage him in a War with the Empreſs-Queen and the Empire of Ruſſia, without Effect, the Reſentment of thoſe Powers has proceeded to ſuch a Height, as, by the Aſſiſtance of their Emiſſaries, to ſtir up thoſe Seditions, Inſurrections, and Rebellions, that have ſince happened in that Capital. We learn from other Hands, that the Grand Signior has been at length actually depoſed, which however merits Confirmation; but it is more certain, that the Tartars have refuſed to acknowledge the new Khan lately ſent them from Conſtantinople, which occaſions great Confuſion in that Country. The Reports that have been ſpread, as if all Thoughts were laid aſide of holding the general Dyet here this Year, on Account of the Scarcity of Proviſions, and for other Reaſons plauſible enough, appears however to be groundleſs, the Opening of that Aſſembly being fixed for the 8th of next Month; and as it has been the Cuſtom for the King to preſent the Nobility and Nuncios, at the Concluſion of a Dyet, in a ſatisfactory Manner, with Jewels of different Kinds, Orders have been given to the Goldſmiths of the Court, to provide a large Number of ſuch Kind of Things, which looks as if the Court was pretty ſure of not being diſappointed in its Expectations. Time will ſhew whether they have, in this Reſpect, reckoned with or without their Hoſt. ib.

Vienna, Sept. 21. On Wedneſday laſt his Imperial Majeſty arrived from Bohemia, in perfect Health, and appears to have been extremely well diverted by his hunting in that Country, having killed, during his ſhort Stay in that Kingdom, thirty Stags, three wild Boars, ten wild Goats, two Foxes, four thouſand ſix hundred and forty-ſix Hares, three thouſand five hundred Pheaſants, and five thouſand and forty-nine Partridges. It is generally believed here, that the Ruſſian Auxiliaries will take Winter Quarters in her Imperial Majeſty's Dominions; and it is ſaid, that the Terms on which they are to be furniſhed with Proviſions and Neceſſaries are already ſettled. The new Britiſh Miniſter, Mr. Keith, has had his firſt Audience, and confers frequently with our Miniſters, and is thought to have put Things on ſuch a Foot as to facilitate the Removal of thoſe Difficulties which chiefly affected our Court. Her Imperial Majeſty is as well as her Condition will admit; and the Corpſe of the young Archdutcheſs, after lying in State, has been interred without Ceremony. ib.

Kingſton, May 19. We have an Account from the Havanna, that 19 Privateers have lately ſailed out of that Port, and that Don Pedro with 10 more were fitting out with all Expedition. ib.

Two Men of War, of 70 Guns each, have been lately launched in that Port, and two others of 80 Guns each are upon the Stocks, and building with Expedition. Ad-

miral Pizaro was expected to arrive there with 4000 Men, in order to man those Ships and several other Men of War in that Harbour, which were in great want of Hands. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Gohrde, Sept. 28, N. S. M. Charles Bentinck arrived here Yesterday from the Hague, and has had an Audience of his Majesty.

Bruſſels, Sept. 29, N. S. All the Equipage and Effects of Marshal Saxe, which are packed up, are ordered to be kept in Readiness to depart for Paris, and from thence to Chambord; they are also packing up all the Furniture in the Castle of Tervuren, which are to be sent to the same Place as the former. The Marshal received, Thursday last, a Courier from the Court of Versailles; and it is said, that the Marshal is preparing to set out this Week for that Place, escorted by his Regiment of Ulans, and the Regiment of Dragoons of Saxony, which it is thought he designs to present to the King. The Report is, that the Dispatches of this Courier, who went afterwards to Aix, regarded the Evacuation of this Country. Dispositions seem to be already making for that Purpose, inasmuch as the Artillery and Pontoons, which were near Maestricht, are to pass through this Place this Week, in their Way to Douay; and the Artillery, which was at Namur, is to be embarked on the Sambre to go by the Maubeuge to the same Place. They write also from Namur, that the Equipage of General Chanclos had arrived there last Wednesday with four Trumpets; that they had sold there all the Aqua Vitæ, Wine, Candles, and other Provisions for the Campaign; that all the Artillery of the Castle, which had been carried from thence to St. Aubin's Place, was returned to the Castle; and that M. Lowendahl was gone from Namur to Maestricht: He is to take the Command of the French Troops, which are stationed along the Meuse, until the Country is entirely evacuated. Two Battalions of the King's Regiment departed this Day to go to Besançon in Franche Comte, and the two others will follow Tomorrow to take the same Rout. They are erecting at Gravelines some Barracks, to lodge four new Battalions, who are to be employed there in making a Basin, and to enlarge the Port, which may be of great Disadvantage to that of Dunkirk. The Swiss Regiment of Villars, which is stationed at Anderlecht, goes Tomorrow for Givet and Philippeville. There are just arrived from Louvain several Waggons and Pontoons, and Tomorrow the Cannon are expected, and all the Artillery there is to be brought hither.

Hague, October 1, N. S. The States of Holland have yet determined nothing in respect to the Affairs of their Finances; but it is thought they will soon come to some Resolution on that Head, as the Method proposed for supplying the Deficiency of the Farms does not answer. All the Towns of this Province, except that of Medenblick in North Holland, have subscribed to the Resolution taken by the States of Holland, to authorize the Prince Stadtholder to change the Regency of such Towns as should not declare against it within the Term of eight Days. But the People of that small Town have notified to the States their Desire of having the old Magistrates continued in the Exercise of their Employments. As the Dutch Cavalry began to want Forage in their Camp, Orders were sent to them last Sunday to march the next Day to the Places assigned them for Winter Quarters; and Dispositions are making for their Infantry to follow them shortly.

Rome, Sept. 8. We have had here a kind of petty War betwixt the Undertaker of the Farm on Tobacco, and the poor Subjects of the Abbey Subiaco. As these poor People, by Way of Improvement on the Territory that belongs to them, cultivate annually a Quantity of Tobacco, sometimes more, sometimes less, the Undertaker sent thither the other Day a Party of 80 Sbirri, to lay waste their Lands, and extirpate all the Tobacco they found. The poor Peasants having Notice of the Arrival of those Bravoes, assembled in great Numbers, and sounded the Alarm to invite their Neighbours to come to their Succour. Some Shot were discharged on both Sides; but the Sbirri, perceiving that the Odds were against them, soon retired, and that with so much Precipitation, that we do not hear of any Loss either of Men or Baggage. This Scheme having thus failed, the Undertaker presented a Petition to the Pope, demanding a Party of the Regular Troops, in order to reduce these refractory People; but his Holiness after having examined the Officers Complaints, ordered that the Subjects of the Abbey of Subiaco should continue to sow and plant as much Tobacco as they think proper, on their own Lands; with this Clause, that what Tobacco they produce, shall be sold only to the Undertaker General. W. E.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

Thursday Noon a Waggon, very heavily laden with Chests and Barrels of Money, came to the Bank from Deal, guarded by a Company of Marines, for the Use of the Merchants of this City. The Money came in the Sheerness Man of War from Lisbon. W. E.

On Sunday last was interred at Hadleigh in Suffolk, William Bunbury, Esq; late one of the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Inner-Temple.

Yesterday No. 22,446 was drawn a Prize of 10,000l. No. 12,506, 2000l. No. 7807, 1000l. No. 5279, 33,442, 27,565, 37,278, 40,668, 34,881, and 45,396, 100l. each. ib.

On Wednesday last a Warrant was granted by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to apprehend Samuel Davies, at a House the Sign of the Bull and Butcher in West Smithfield, for uttering to Joshua Rhodes divers Guineas and Portugal Gold Pieces, which had been diminished by filing, &c. and on searching the said House on Thursday Morning, there were found concealed in a Buroe in the Bed-Chamber, Guineas and Portugal Gold Pieces, to a very considerable Amount, which have been greatly diminished, Filings of the same Coin to the Value of 32l. and Files, and other Instruments for carrying on that traiterous Practice. The said Davies and one Mapham, on Sight of the Officers, immediately absconded, but Ann Welch, who says she is Mistress of the said House, being carried before Sir John Barnard at Guildhall, together with the Things aforementioned to be found therein, was by him committed to Wood-street Compter, on Suspicion of being concerned with the said Davies. It is imagined that this Davies will soon be apprehended, as there is a Reward of 100l. published for the taking of any Person concerned in filing of Guineas, over and above any other allowed by Act of Parliament, so as such Person be convicted of the said Offence. ib.

A new built Man of War, of sixty Guns, just finished, was to be launched this Day at Deptford-Yard, at High Water Mark, which is ordered to be rigged, victualled and manned for Sea Service. ib.

The Fubbs Yacht, Capt. Limeburner, is ordered to be got in Readiness to sail on Tuesday next, to bring over the Dutchess of Newcastle from Hanover. ib.

Early Yesterday Morning a Fellow was taken in Hoxton Town, as he was attempting to break into a Gentleman's House, and being secured by the Watch, was brought to the Round House in Shoreditch. ib.

Thursday one of the Watchmen belonging to the Custom-house Keys, as he was stepping out of a Lighter, fell into the River, and was drowned. ib.

Wednesday Capt Price was appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty Commander of the Newcastle Sloop of War, lately launched at Chatham. ib.

Wednesday last Mr. Pendegrast, a Master at Burlington in Yorkshire, was married at Hackney to Miss Coombes of that Place. ib.

A few Days died, in Gray's-Inn, William Dyer, Esq; Son of the famous News Letter Writer; who has left about Two Thousand Pounds to Christ's Hospital, and constituted the Treasurer sole Executor, to whom he left Twenty Pounds and a Lottery Ticket. ib.

Last Monday died at his House at Chiswick, Thomas Morson, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a large Fortune. ib.

A few Days since died of the Gout, at his House at Hummerton, Mr. Garret, aged 74, one of the Senior Proctors of the Court of Arches in Doctors Commons; by his Will, among sundry Legacies, he has left 1000l. to the Fund for Relief of poor Clergymens Widows and Children; a Charity worthy of Imitation! The Bulk of his Estate, both Real and Personal, he has given to Mr. Crespigny, Proctor of the Admiralty, who served his Clerkship under him, and for whom he had a particular Esteem and Regard. ib.

Monday.

We learn from Aix la Chapelle, by Letters of the 25th, that the Count de Kaunitz has received the Definitive Instructions of his Court, and that her Imperial Majesty has declared she will not persist in any Measures that may retard the Conclusion of the Peace, which it is supposed must be very speedily signed, since it is known, that the Spanish Minister has Orders to regulate his Conduct by that of the Imperial Minister. W. E.

His Royal Highness the Duke enjoys perfect Health at Eyndhoven, where it is believed the Head Quarters will remain during the Winter. ib.

They write from Paris, that the Peace is believed there to be actually signed by the Ministers of the Courts of Vienna and Turin, notwithstanding the Report which prevails of a Misunderstanding between those two Courts. It is said, that the News of the Restitution of Cape-Breton is expected at the Signal for the so much wished-for Evacuation, and that upon the first News of the Cessation of Arms at St. Domingo, a Fleet of one hundred and thirty Merchantmen set sail for France. ib.

We are assured, that no Messenger arrived last Tuesday, with the Copy of the Preliminary Articles, as mentioned in some Papers, but that there was an Account come to a foreign Minister, that last Thursday was the Day appointed for signing the Peace. ib.

Yesterday Mr. Scott, a Plaisterer, and his Man, being at Work on a Scaffold two Stories high, in Rolles-Buildings, Fetter-Lane, both fell down, but providentially received no other Hurt than being much frightened and a little bruised. ib.

Tuesday.

We hear that the Parliament will certainly meet for the Dispatch of Business about the Middle of November. W. E.

And the Workmen are ordered to begin whitewashing and beautifying St. James's Palace, in order to be ready for the Reception of his Majesty from Hanover. ib.

The 8th of October their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will come to Town from Cliefden, for the Winter. ib.

On Sunday the Duke of Grafton set out from his House in New-Bond-Street for his Grace's Seat at Euston in Suffolk, to take the Diversion of Fox-Hunting. ib.

We hear that Lord Montfort is much better. ib.

Yesterday their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Portland set out from their House at Whitehall for their Seat at Bulstrode in Buckinghamshire. ib.

Tomorrow the Lord Commissioners and others for the Affairs of Chelsea College, will meet at their Office in Killigrew Court, in order to examine such superannuated Men who are worn out in the Service of the Crown, and to admit them into the Pension of the said College. ib.

Yesterday eight Barbers were convicted, by Thomas Ellys, Esq; for exercising their Trade on the Lord's Day, and were fined 5s. each. ib.

Yesterday Noon a Bull, which had been over-drove till it was gone mad, did considerable Damage to several Persons, by tossing them, and flinging down Goods, quite from Rag-Fair to Shoreditch, before it was got into a Slaughter-House to be killed. ib.

By Letters from Edinburgh, by Yesterday's Post, we are assured, that through the prudent Precautions and vigorous Measures taken by the several Magistrates in different Parts of North-Britain, the pernicious Practice of Smuggling is almost entirely suppressed. ib.

On Saturday last No. 56,882 was drawn a Prize of 1000l. No. 31,775, 500l. No. 50,323, 10,851, 11,541, 33,602, 51,060, 30,445, 41,969, 10,043, 52,636, 55,120, and 15,591, 100l. each. ib.

Yesterday No. 1060, was drawn a Prize of 1000l. No. 61,697, and 53,915, 500l. each; No. 60,024, 12,720, and 59,920, 100l. each. ib.

There is Advice, that the Slaves on board Capt. Burden, of the Emelia, bound for New-England from the Coast of Guiney, with Negroes, Gold Dust, &c. rose upon the Captain and Crew in their Passage, and killed several of them; some by swimming saved their Lives; what became of the Vessel and Negroes, there has been no Account since. W. E.

They write from St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, that Yesterday Se'nnight a young Woman in that Town, desperately in Love, took a large Quantity of Arsenic, which threw her into violent Convulsions, in which she expired about Two o' Clock the next Morning. ib.

Edinburgh, Sept, 20. By a Passenger from London, on board a Ship belonging to Dundee, bound thither, we are informed that Sir James Kinloch of that Ilk, Baronet, having obtained Liberty to return to Scotland, came in the same Vessel. ib.

On Tuesday Richard Betham, Esq; was married to Miss Molly Campbell, Daughter to the Rev. Mr. Neil Campbell, Principal of the College of Glasgow. ib.

Wednesday.

We learn, that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle went the 7th Instant to Brunswick, and dined with the Duke of that Place; that he went from thence to the Gorra, in order to hunt with his Majesty; and that he intends making Hamburgh in his Way back to Hanover. ib.

Sunday last a Person was robbed on Hounslow-Heath, who just afterwards meeting a Gentleman and his Ser-

vant, told them of it, and the Highwayman being in Sight, the Servant desired his Master's Leave to pursue him, which he did, and coming up with him near the Powder-Mills, they fired at each other; both missing, the Highwayman clapt Spurs to his Horse, but being still followed by the Servant, luckily the Highwayman's Horse fell, and he was presently taken by him and carried to Hounslow. ib.

Thursday.

They write from Stockholm, that notwithstanding they have greater Hopes than ever of accommodating all the Disputes that have so long subsisted between the Crowns of Sweden and of Russia, Orders have been however sent to continue with the utmost Vigor, the new Works and Fortifications that have been raising for three Years last past in Finland, in which nine thousand Men are employed, and are relieved every three Days, so that it is apparent the Swedes are determined to risk nothing, by leaving their Frontier uncovered for the future. W. E.

On Monday Night a Captain in the Navy challenged another Sea Captain to meet in Hyde-Park by seven o' Clock next Morning, and one of them was there; but the Affair happening when they were in Liquor, the other mistook the Place, which prevented the Effusion of Blood. ib.

Not long since, a Serjeant of the Name of Cameron, and a Corporal of the same Name, deserted from an English Regiment at or near Eyndhoven, to Cameron of Lochiel's Regiment, now in the French Service. ib.

The Coventry, Capt. Green, bound for Lisbon from Philadelphia, was taken two Days after she came out; but as the Enemy were carrying her into Port, she by some Accident sunk, and most of the Crew were drowned. ib.

Yesterday twenty-one Ships were tendered to the East-India Company, but they have not as yet taken up any. ib.

The Francis, Richardson, from Leghorn to St. Kitt's, and the Elizabeth, Peterson, from Nevis, are taken by the French and carried into Martinico. ib.

There is an Account, that the Faulkner Packet-Boat, Capt. Jeffries, which sailed from Falmouth the 5th of June with the Mails of April and May, bound to the West-Indies, was taken the first of August, between Barbadoes and Antigua, by a French Privateer, who carried her into Martinico, where she was soon released; but the Captain had had the Prudence to throw over board the Mails during the Engagement. ib.

Last Monday all the outward-bound Merchant men, which rode in the Downs, sailed to the Westward. ib.

Monday last a Woman was severely whipped at the Cart's Tail, from the End of Warner's Street, Oxford-Road, to the Place where St. Giles's Pound formerly stood, for stripping a Child, pursuant to her Sentence the last Sessions at the Old Baily. ib.

Last Sunday a young Gentleman, attempting to swim near Richmond, was unfortunately drowned in the Sight of several Persons, who endeavoured to save him. ib.

Last Monday as a young Woman, a Servant at Hackney, was crossing the Way in Bishopsgate-street, her Feet were run over by a Wheel, and both bruised to Pieces; after which she was carried to the London Infirmary in Goodman's Fields. ib.

Friday.

As soon as the Election of a Lord Mayor was over, Sir William Calvert (who was chosen) addressed himself to his Fellow Citizens in a most pathetic Speech, thanking them for the Honour they had done him, and promising to fill the Chair as a Chief Magistrate, and hoped to be succeeded by a Person more fit and able than himself. W. E.

Tuesday last the Races began at Hounslow, when four Horses started, belonging to Messrs. Beechers, Brooks, Martindale, and a Horse from Hampton Court; the Race was won by Beecher's, who got both first and second Heats. ib.

We hear from Chichester in Sussex, that on the 21st of this Instant September, Capt. Firth, Commander of the Sloop in the Service of the Customs at that Port, brought in there a Smuggling Cutter and her small Boat, and one hundred and eighty four Half Anchors of Rum and Brandy, which he had seized. ib.

Last Week died the Rev. Mr. Balguy, Vicar of North-Allerton in Yorkshire, and Prebendary of Salisbury; a Gentleman well known to the learned World, by a Volume of ingenious Tracts, and another of excellent Sermons. His Prebend is in the Gift of the Bishop of Salisbury, and his Living in that of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. ib.

Last Night some Rogues, by the Help of a Ladder and a Rope, got over a very high Wall into the Yard of Mr. Overbury, a Wine-Merchant in Shoe-Lane, Fleet-street, broke open his Compting house, and stole out of a Desk Cash to the Amount of about Fourteen Pounds: They attempted to break open an inner Apartment, but without Success. They left behind them a Pair of Shoes, and a Chissel. The Rope they made Use of was found this Morning in George-Alley, and the Ladder in Fountain-Court. ib.

On Account of the Election of a Lord Mayor for this City, the Lottery was drawn only two Hours this Morning at Guildhall, when the following Numbers, viz. 26,668, 7,342, and 17,112 were drawn Prizes, of 100 l. each. ib.

Deal, Sept. 26. Wind W. S. W. Came down Fly, Richards, for Falmouth; William and Mary, Cape, for Morlaix; Bowes, Hunter, for Dublin; Sarah, White, from Montserat; the Dolphin, Watson from Alicant; put back the Chesterfield, Collins, from Boston; and remain with the Grampus Sloop of War, the Friend's Good-will, Smith, for Barcelona. ib.

BANKRUPTS.

William Kell, late of the Borough of Southwark, Distiller and Chapman.

John Bayley, late of Bridgwater in the County of Somerset, Brasier and Tinman.

William Hall, late of St. Paul Covent-Garden, Middlesex, Cheesemonger.

Bank Stock, no Price. India Ditto, no Price. South Sea ditto, no Price. Ditto Old Annuities shut. Ditto New 98, 3 4ths. Bank Annuities 1746, 96 1 4th a 1 8th. Ditto 1747, 97 1 4th a 1 8th. Ditto Lottery 1747, 96 3 4ths a 95 3 4ths a 96 Bank Annuities 1748, 97 a 96 3 4ths a 7 8ths Three per Cent Annuities 88 7 8ths a 3 4ths. Million Bank 103. Equivalent no Price. Royal Assurance no Price. London Assurance, 10. English Copper, 4 l. 17 s. 6d. Bank Circulation 81. 5s. Prem. India Bonds 21s. a 20s. a 21s. Prem. Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 10s. a 13 l. 15s.

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Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque
Quadrigis petimus bene vivere; quod peti hoc est.
HORAT.

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Ὅτις δὲ ταῦτ' ἀποβαλὼν καὶ ἀποδοκιμάσας πάλα, ἑτέρῃ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἑτέρῳ σχήματι ἐπιχειρέειν ζητέει, καὶ φησί τι ἰητρικίνειν, ἐξηπάτηται, καὶ ἐξαπαλᾶται. ἀδύνατον γὰρ—
HIPPOCR. De prisca Medicina.

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